FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FORCES MOVE INTO DISPUTED S. ATLANTIC ISLANDS

Military Committee Meeting

PY011525 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1400 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 1 Apr (NA) -- The Military Committee today analyzed the reply by the British Government to its note of last Sunday regarding the tense situation in the South Atlantic. This was done during an unscheduled meeting at Air Force headquarters which compelled Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri to leave the Casa Rosada and put off his presidential duties.

British Ambassador Anthony Williams was at the Foreign Ministry last night, remaining there for only a very few minutes. He declined to make a statement to newsmen. Shortly afterward Foreign Minister Costa Mendez went to the Casa Rosada, where he had a meeting with President Galtieri, to whom, it is presumed, he handed the note the British diplomat had conveyed to him and which is now being analyzed by the Military Committee.

Meanwhile, Vice Adm Juan Jose Lombardo, commander of naval operations, has been at Puerto Belgrano since last night, and it has also become known that several warships, one of wich is the carrier 25 de Mayo, have left that naval base without any indication of their destination. It was disclosed that their sailing was due to the yearly navy maneuvers, but it is not ruled out that those maneuvers will take place in the South Atlantic. It was also learned that transport groups of the 1st Air Brigade at El Palomar are ready for a possible transfer of troops to the south of the country.

Charge at UN

PY012310 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2225 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpt] New York, 1 Apr (TELAM) -- The Argentine ambassador to the United Nations today accused the British Government of causing, by its attitude, a situation of serious tension in the conflict between the two countries have over the possession of a group of islands in the South Atlantic. In his discourse to the members of the UN Security Council, Eduardo Roca said the British Government had provoked the incidents and asserted that his country has formulated its demands in a peaceful manner because it is convinced that a solution can be achieved through dialogue.

The diplomat indicated that the British authorities, on ordering the deployment of warships in an unjustified and outrageous way, has continued with its policy of not acknowledging Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich islands.

UK Attack Claim

PY020416 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0359 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Apr (NA) -- Eduardo Roca, Argentine ambassador to the UN, said tonight before the Security Council that "Argentina has once again been attacked by UK naval units sent into national waters with the clear purpose of exerting force against workers who, with the full knowledge of British officials, are carrying out peaceful commercial activities on St Peter Island, in the South Georgia group of the Malvinas jurisdiction.

At 2355 the Foreign Ministry released Ambassador Roca's statement, which is nine pages long. The statement says: "We have not incited the incident; we have not created it." It adds: "We are not the ones who have magnified it. The incident has now been escalated and has shown with all its crudeness the real reason for the crisis; the perpetuation of a colonial situation and the systematic irrational refusal of a just and logical solution."

Declaration to UN

PY020110 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2326 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Apr (NA) -- This is the text of the declaration submitted by Argentina to the UN Security Council:

I have the honor of addressing your excellencies on specific instructions of my government and in keeping with the provisions of the UN Charter, with the purpose of calling the attention of the Security Council to the grave tension existing between the Republic of Argentina and the United Kingdom. On 18 March 1982, Argentine workers from a private enterprise were transported to the South Georgia Islands by the transport Bahia Buen Suceso, disembarking on the island with prior knowledge of the British Embassy in Buenos Aires and, therefore, of the British Government.

All of these actions were executed under a commercial contract signed by a private Argentine enterprise and by a British enterprise, and accompanied by a document called a "provisional certificate," which is the only valid document for traveling to the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands in keeping with the joint British-Argentine declaration governing the opening of communications between the Argentine continental territory and those islands.

The tense situation, which is a source of serious concern for my government, has been brought about by the following events: The unusual intention of the British Government not to acknowledge the 1971 declaration on South Georgia and the documents signed thereunder, and the British threat to use force through the dispatch of ships of its navy. This has been expressly acknowledged by the British foreign minister before the House of Lords. In his 30 March intervention, Lord Carrington also stated that his government was discussing security measures on which he could not comment in public. The concern these statements have given my government is deepened by reports in the British press, which have not been denied, that in view of this conflict, several warships -- some of them equipped with missiles -- and two nuclear submarines have reportedly been dispatched to the South Atlantic.

The attitude of the British Government that has caused these incidents, along with an unjustified military presence that threatens the basic principles that underline international peace and security, mark the peak of a systematic British policy designed to maintain a position which does not acknowledge the sovereignty of my country over the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich islands. Argentina has always claimed this sovereignty through peaceful means since British military forces illegally occupied the islands in 1833.

My government also wants to point out that since then the Republic of Argentina has systematically reiterated its unquestionable rights over the islands and has maintained its confidence in the use of negotiations to find a just solution to the conflict through the United Nations to put an end to the unjust anachronistic colonial situation. In this regard, in compliance with Resolution 2065 (XX) of the UN General Assembly, in 1965 the government began a process of negotiation which has not gone anywhere due to the obstinate and negative position of the British Government. The clearly defined object of this position was the dispute of sovereignty over these islands.

One of the several efforts made by the Argentine Government which I mentioned before is the proposal which the representatives of my country presented to the UK representatives at the meeting in New York on 26-27 February 1982 to establish a system of monthly meetings aimed at solving the dispute over those territories. Argentine sovereignty over them has been recognized by most states of the international community. That Argentine proposal has not been answered by the British Government, thus showing once more its indifference to peacefully consider, by way of negotiations, an issue which affects the territorial integrity and the dignity of the Argentine nation.

I take this opportunity to point out that the unilateral measures and acts adopted by the British Government have created a tense, serious situation that, if extended, could endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. In view of the fundamental responsibility of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security, the Argentine Government feels that that trustworthy organization must be informed on the development of the situation. I request that this letter be distributed urgently as a document of the Security Council.

Note to OAS

PY020022 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2236 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Apr (NA) -- Raul Quijano, Argentine ambassador to the OAS, tonight submitted a note outlining "the Argentine Government's viewpoints on the serious situation with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands" to the OAS Permanent Council. During a telephone conversation with NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, Quijano said the note was submitted to the chairman of the council, the Uruguayan representative, Ambassador Francisco Bustillo.

Quijano said the note outlined "all the details of recent events that have taken place in the South Georgia Islands and the historical reasons for the Argentine dispute with Great Britain. Quijano noted that the document submitted to the OAS tonight includes "the findings made by the inter-American legal committee in 1976, which acknowledged that the Argentine Republic has undeniable rights of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands." Quijano added: "It was specified in the findings that the presence of ships in (?southern Argentine waters) posed a threat to the peace and security of the whole continent."

Regarding the present crisis with Great Britain, Quijano said that "the unilateral measures taken and acts carried out by the British Government have created a seriously tense situation which, if prolonged, may jeopardize peace in the region." Quijano also pointed out that the British attitude "is also a serious violation by an extracontinental power of the OAS Charter and of the inter-American treaty on mutual assistance."

Fleet Movements Confirmed

PY020105 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0130 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 1 Apr (NA) -- A reliable navy source reported here today that the aircraft carrier 25 de Mayo has been in the South Atlantic since Sunday with a full crew and complement of aircraft. The carrier is carrying tracker and "A-4Q" aircraft. "Neptune" aircraft took off today from the Comandante Espora base.

The source conceded that almost all the fleet is currently sailing toward the South Atlantic under the command of Rear Adm Walter Allara.

Defense Minister on Situation

PY020203 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0143 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Apr (NA) -- Defense Minister Amadeo Grugoli labeled the current situation as "significant and historical," thus hinting that an outcome of the crisis with Great Britain is imminent. The minister's remarks were broadcast tonight over Channel 7 television. Frugoli stated that "our rights over the Malvinas are inalienable and indispensable." He added that the possession of the islands by Great Britain involves a "very serious injustice" and an "unjustified dispossession."

Regarding his recent trip to Bahia Blanca, the defense minister stated that "the morale of the troops is terrific and the cadre of officers is highly professional." Regarding the navy, he stated that "it is at the level of the most technically developed navies in the world."

Press Reports Landings

PY020909 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0914 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Apr (TELAM) -- The newspaper CLARIN headlines its second edition as follows: "Argentine troops have disembarked in the Malvinas Islands; troops of the three armed forces are advancing early this morning toward the capital of the islands; Galtieri will speak to the nation today."

LA NATION, also in a second edition, has the following headline: "Argentina disembarks in the Malvinas archipelago." In a highlighted item beneath the headline it reports that the operation for the recovery of the Malvinas began after midnight with a commando action to take the installations of the Stanley airport and that this mission was accomplished at 0200, followed by the disembarkation of troops in the islands and the arrival of air force transports with troops.

DIARIO POPULAR in its third edition states that "We are going to the Malvinas," and it announces imminent military action.

Claim USSR Support

PY021001 Paris AFP in Spanish 0947 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Apr (AFP) -- The Soviet Union will support Argentina's decision to invade the Malvinas Islands if Great Britain continues its warmongering escalation, sources close to the government said here.

The Soviets have adopted this decision because of the very close links they have with the Argentine Government due to the trade operations that they are carrying out [transmission of item interrupted at this point].

[At 0952 GMT AFP transmits a service message canceling [anulen] the above item.]

Military Spokesman on 'Occupation'

PY021153 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1115 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Rio Gallegos, 2 Apr (TELAM) -- A military spokesman stated here that the Malvinas Islands had been occupied by Argentine troops and that no clashes had taken place during the operation. The announcement by the officer was made from the scene of the operation. He said the British Royal Marines did not resist the attack.

He noted that around 0400 a C-130 Hercules aircraft took off toward the Argentine islands carrying airborne troops. Four other aircraft similar to the ones that operate from the aircraft carrier overflew this capital and headed toward the Malvinas. It has also been reported that personnel of the 9th Brigade and of the air brigade stationed in Comodoro Rivadavia are participating in the operations to recover the Malvinas.

Details of Landing

PY021145 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1055 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Apr (TELAM) -- The fleet departed Puerto Belgrano for the south on 28 March carrying a marine battalion, an amphibious command section, frogmen and Argentine Army troops, with the objective of staying near the islands as an advance force to support the operation.

On the evening of 1 April, from previously established positions, the fleet started advancing to the objectives that had been selected: the airstrip, Stanley and the Royal Marine garrison, to start initial attacks by the amphibious command, assure the ensuing attack against nearby beaches, Stanley, establish a beachhead with the marines, boats and navy helicopters. The ships involved are the aircraft carrier 25 de Mayo, missile destroyers, missile corvettes, tank landing ships, the icebreaker Almirante Irizar and their corresponding navy air groups. They fulfilled the first stage successfully taking the first objectives. The first marine units landed yesterday at 2200.

Commander Identified

PY021236 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1142 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Bahia Blanca, 2 Apr (NA) -- V Corps Commander Osvaldo Jorge Garcia is in Comodoro Rivadavia, where he has been overseeing the army participation in the operations designed to recover the Malvinas Islands, it has been reported here. He left [Bahia Blanca] a few hours ago when the final stage of the actions to recover the islands began.

Junta Communique

PY021325 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1311 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Military Junta communique]

[Text] The military junta, as the supreme organ of the state, hereby informs the Argentine people that in a successful joint operation the armed forces today recovered the Malvinas, Georgias, South Sandwich islands for the nation. The exercise of Argentine sovereignty over the entire territory of the above islands and their air and sea spaces has thus been guaranteed.

May the entire nation understand the profound, unmistakably nationalist sense of this decision, and with collective responsibility and effort may it support this undertaking, which will permit the materialization of the Argentine people's legitimate right, which had been patiently and prudently postponed for nearly 150 years.

His excellency the president of the nation will address a message to the nation at approximately 1300 over the national radio and television service.

To Protect British Subjects

PY021334 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1246 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] With regard to events which are known to the public which occurred in the Malvinas Islands, and pursuant to Communique No 2 issued by the military junta, the Argentine Government hereby reiterates that it will guarantee the lives, assets and rights of all British citizens and English-speaking Argentines residing on the national territory or on the South Atlantic islands and will punish with the full might of the law any action against them, be it a physical action or an offense against their citizenship, symbols or beliefs, in keeping with Argentine law.

Malvinas Governor Named

PY021354 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1325 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Apr (NA) -- Interior Minister Alfredo Saint Jean has confirmed the appointment of Gen Mario Menendez as the new governor of the Malvinas Islands.

British Governor's Call

PY021500 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1352 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Apr (NA) -- Rex Hunt, former British governor of the Malvinas Islands, has summoned the 120 military officers on the island to gather at the government seat and recommended that they "remain calm and refrain from carrying out any act of provocation against the Argentine troops."

It was learned in this capital today that the call was broadcast over the radio. This information was disclosed here by Radio Rivadavia.

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER, DELEGATION ARRIVE

PY010122 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1807 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Mar (TELAM) -- Hungarian Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi arrived in the country at 1400 today. He was welcomed at Ezeiza Airport by Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez.

Faluvegi told reporters that "we expect two things out of this visit: In the political field to have an opportunity to exchange ideas on issues of world importance; and regarding the world economic situation, we have excellent relations and traditions."

I feel that the current situation is extremely complex, he added, both in the political and economic aspects, and it has greater importance than merely bilateral relations.

He added that it is important for distant countries with different social systems to maintain good relations to set an example for others.

Asked whether they were interested in Argentine meat and grain, he stated that it would not be very polite for him to make remarks before our talks. Our objective is to increase trade, to expand it and improve it in quality, he said. I can tell you that we are willing to increase our purchases in Argentina significantly during the next few years.

The Argentine foreign minister stated: We are very honored to receive this visit. I feel that notwithstanding our different social systems and often different political prospects, we have many things to talk about to reach agreements on the world situation. In conclusion, he stated: We feel that this visit will serve to strengthen our friendship and trade.

BRIEFS

FEBRUARY TREASURY DEFICIT -- The National Treasury deficit for February was nearly 2 trillion (1,927,937,000,000) pesos, about 60 percent above last year's deficit. Income in February was 4 trillion pesos and expenses 5.93 trillion. Income for the first 2 months of the year was 7.11 trillion pesos and expenses 11.76 trillion, a deficit of 4.64 trillion [as published] for the period, the Treasury Secretariat said yesterday. In real terms, the treasury deficit dropped 26 percent during the first 2 months of the year, compared with the same period last year. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 30 Mar 82 p 11 PY]

INFORMATION MINISTER: STRIKE ONLY PARTIAL SUCCESS

PY012015 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Minutes after the end of the regular cabinet meeting yesterday that evaluated the national economic situation and the domestic situation in view of the 48-hour labor stoppage on Monday and Tuesday, Information Minister Juan Carlos Durand said: The economic measures recently enforced by the government were supported not only by the Bolivians but by international institutions, since Bolivia is not isolated from the international community of nations.

Durand noted that the labor stoppage was observed by only (?60) percent of the private sector. He added that the planning minister briefed the cabinet on activities concerning the banking and fiscal sector.

Answering journalists' questions on the 48-hour stoppage, he noted: [Begin recording] Regarding the 48-hour stoppage called for by the Bolivian Labor Federation, which as you know is outlawed, since there is a (?labor) union recess, we must note that the 48-hour stoppage was only partially complied in La Paz, Cochabamba and Oruro, while in Santa Cruz [words indistinct] the banking sector. I must note that this was a partial stoppage since, as you know, workers in some sectors like small textile factories did not comply with the stoppage and attended their jobs anyway. Moreover, at least 70 percent of the shops remained opened during the stoppage. [end recording]

He added that despite a decrease in activity in the public transportation sector, there was public transportation nevertheless. Moreover, he said the National Political Council, CONAPOL, will evaluate statements issued by some politicians abroad and the domestic situation in general.

[Begin recording] I must add that the armed forces government is completely aware of the serious economic crisis the country is experiencing, but it must be noted that all national sectors are making sacrifices to overcome this crisis. The best proof of this is that no national sector has expressed its full approval of the recent economic measures. [end recording]

Durand said the present government inherited this crisis from past governments, which did not seek the proper solutions to a number of social, economic, and political problems. Durand criticized those responsible for the present national crisis.

Cochabamba, Huanuni Strikes

PY011702 Paris AFP in Spanish 0226 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] La Paz, 1 Apr (AFP) -- Upon the release of their leaders, Lucio Lopez and Emilio Lopez, the Cochabamba factory workers and the Huanuni mineworkers ended their 24-hour strike and returned to work.

It has also been reported that workers of three banks in La Paz -- Hipotecario, Do Brasil and Agricola -- are on strike due to wage problems.

Finally, Gen Jorge Zamora, director of the Bolivian Police, yesterday denied reports of a sit-down strike among policemen due to their not receiving wage increases. He made it clear that this was just a misunderstanding which was quickly overcome.

PRESIDENT TORRELIO REBUFFS RESIGNATION RUMORS

PY010157 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpt] President Celso Torrelio Villa has denied rumors that he would resign as a consequence of the crucial situation the country is experiencing. He said the idea never crossed his mind, but that he is now immersed in achieving the country's economic, social and political reorganization, in accordance with the guidelines established in his 3-year plan. The president stated: As a military officer I comply with the orders of the armed forces, and at no time or in no circumstance will I give up fulfilling the specific function of leading this nation.

TERRORIST ATTACKS CONTINUE IN AYACUCHO AREAS

PY011741 Paris AFP in Spanish 1352 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 1 Mar (AFP) -- Approximately 100 heavily armed guerrillas last night attacked a police post at Vilcashuaman, Ayacucho Department, which resulted in several wounded, among whom are two civilian guards, it was reported here today. The post, 80 km from Ayacucho, was guarded by approximately 20 police, according to the newspaper EXPRESO which is linked to the Peruvian prime minister.

Gen Jorge Monge Llanos, regional chief of the Civil Guard, ordered the immediate deployment to the area of extra troops, who left last night in three army trucks, the newspaper says.

It has also been reported that another blackout occurred in Ayacucho, causing the people anxiety, amid the sound of machinegun fire from the outskirts of the city. Ayacucho has been under a state of emergency and a state of siege since 3 Mar in the wake of a terrorist attack which permitted the mass escape of 300 inmates and which caused 16 dead.

Other Attacks

PY311543 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2215 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Ayacucho, 30 Mar (TELAM) -- Two clashes between the Civil Guard and terrorists occurred in the provinces of La Mar and Victor Fajardo, in Ayacucho Department, southeast of Lima. According to press reports, a policeman was wounded during a terrorist attack in Huancapi in Victor Fajardo Province.

Police reported that they found a dynamite stick on the runway of the local airport minutes before a plane from Lima landed.

A high-ranking ELECTROPERU official reported that one of three dynamite attacks carried out on 28 March caused a blackout in downtown Lima because an underground cable was cut.

The Republican Guard also reported that terrorists tried to blow up the Acuchimay reservoir with 31 dynamite sticks. The two men, who were in charge of lighting the fuses, fired several shots and then fled when approached by police. Later the Civil Guard deactivated the explosives. The reservoir is the source of water for the city of Ayacucho and other neighboring areas.

Traditional Holy Week festivities in Ayacucho have been reduced as a result of recent terrorist attacks. The police reported that the main ceremony will start at 1600 and end at 2000, one hour before the curfew.

Terrorist activities also occurred in the southern region of the country. A dynamite attack was perpetrated against an ENTELPERU microwave relay tower in Moquewa Department, causing communication problems.

HONDURAN MISSION SEEKS SUPPORT FOR PEACE PLAN

PY311936 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpts] It has been learned here that Honduras has proposed to Uruguay a package of political measures designed to guarantee peace in the continent. A Honduran Government mission this morning met with Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdes to brief the Uruguayan Government on a package of measures they are proposing to all American countries.

(Edgardo Dumas Rodriguez), a member of the Honduran mission, has told El Espectador that the Honduran proposal consists of six main points, which includes the creation of organizations charged with overseeing disarmament in the various countries. He noted that the proposal had been submitted to the OAS. He also made it clear that there are no anti-Sandinist camps in his country and that the situation in Central America is a threat to peace in the region.

The Honduran envoy said the Uruguayan Government had been receptive to the proposal and stated that he had found a sound response in his talks with Minister Valdes Otero. [Begin (Rodriguez) recording] We have found that the Uruguyan Government shares our government's concern for peace and tranquillity and the achievement of true development for our two peoples. Thus we have found a sound response to our proposal. [end recording]

OBSERVERS RETURN FROM EL SALVADOR, LAUD ELECTIONS

PY311534 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0042 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Montevideo, 30 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- The two Uruguayan observers of the Salvadoran elections returned home today and stated that in their opinion the vote count procedures they saw were legitimate and there were no chances of fraud.

Luis Maria de Posadas Montero, foreign policy director of the Foreign Ministry, and Camilo Pereira Urena, vice president of the Electoral Board, today returned to Montevideo after spending a week in El Salvador observing the electoral process that culminated in the 28 March election. Posadas Montero said: We were impressed by the extraordinary civic spirit of the people, who voted on a massive scale under the most unfavorable conditions, under the coercion exerted by the guerrillas, and we believe the vote count procedures were correct.

He added that after observing the count in 40 polling places, where the procedures used by the electoral officials were ligitimate, he and Pereira Urena assumed this was the case in the rest of the country.

PRESIDENT ALVAREZ PREPARING FOR VISIT TO CHILE

PY291902 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1738 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 29 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez today requested authorization from the State Council for a 4-day official visit to Chile.

President Alvarez is planning to visit Chile 12-15 April. On that occasion the Uruguayan delegation will conclude agreements on juridical questions, sanitation and air transportation, including authorization for the Uruguayan state-run airplane PLUNA to make regular flights to Chile.

ROYO ISSUES MESSAGE ON COURT REVERSION DAY

PA012010 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Apr 82 pp 1-A, 10-A

["Message to the Panamanian People" from President Aristides Royo on 1 April 1982, marking the reversion of legal jurisdiction over the canal area]

[Text] After more than 7 decades of continuous struggle by several generations of Panamanians who never gave up, always hoping to see our fatherland's complete sovereignty over all the national territory, today on 1 April 1982 we celebrate the historic moment when the Republic of Panama recovers for all time its jurisdiction over what was formerly called the Panama Canal Zone.

It cost us much blood, much grief and a large quota of sacrifice that the Panamanians unconditionally and patriotically offered throughout their history, especially those January 1964 martyrs who rose up with courage when they saw the symbols of our nationality humiliated on that fateful day. Almost 2 decades of negotiations with the total support of our revolutionary process under the leadership of our people's great guide, Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, and with the approval of a large majority of our people, were needed to avenge our national dignity to make the people of the world aware that reason and justice supported the Panamanian cause.

We knew how to search, through dialogue and not through violence, for the path to achieve, with the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the goal that many generations of Panamanians had wished for from the moment the 1903 treaty was signed.

Thanks to the struggle of thousands of Panamanians throughout our history, as of today our National Guard and our judges will be the only ones responsible for public security and justice in all our territory.

All Panamanians must continue alert so that all the dates set down in the treaties will be complied with as established and as required by our national dignity.

We can today say with pride that in the hearts of all the people of Panama, there is a message of thanks for that great absent man, the forger of this victory that he himself described as a victory of the generational struggles of our people, because this recovery of jurisdiction over the canal area symbolizes a real victory and is the greatest achievement gained under the Torrijos-Carter treaties until 1999, when we Panamanians will see the final victory.

[Signed] Aristides Royo S., president of the Republic of Panama, Panama City, 1 April 1982

FOREIGN MINISTER ILLUECA HAILS TURNOVER

PA012000 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1639 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Speech by Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca at a ceremony held at the Balboa police station to mark transfer of judicial jurisdiction over the former Canal Zone -- live]

[Text] Mr President, Mr Vice President, Mr President of the Supreme Court of Justice, Mr President of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives and of the National Legislation Council, Mr Chief of Staff of the National Guard, Mrs Torrijos, Mr Administrator of the Panama Canal, Mr Archbishop, Mr Apostolic Nuncio, Mssrs Ambassadors, honorable guests, compatriots:

On the wall of the house of a Panamanian patriot in our capital is recorded the phrase of Joaquin Beleno proclaiming that he who sows flags harvests sovereignty. Thus could we describe the ceremony today, when the nation ends a stellar phase in the historic process of our emancipation.

For the first time in 5 centuries, at the end of 48 decades of Spanish, Colombian and U.S. jurisdiction, Panama is acquiring full jurisdiction throughout its territory.

The closing of the federal and municipal courts of the United States, the end of police services by that country, the end of the administration of jails by the U.S. Government in the former Panama Canal Zone, represents the dismantling of the fifth frontier [Torrijos phrase for the Canal Zone] that lacerated the most genuine national sentiments.

The courts of Ancon, Balboa and Cristobal which are now being turned over to the Panamanian judicial branch and which were closed by the United States yesterday, lose their colonialist structure with Panama's resumption of full sovereign authority to administer justice in its own territory.

We are advancing a giant step in the decolonization timetable. The administration of justice in Panamanian territory by U.S. Federal Courts, by the Louisiana Court of Appeals in New Orleans, and by U.S. police judges within a regime of colonial dependence has ended today and will remain only a thorn in the oppressive memories of days that were somber for our nation.

The dispensation of justice by judges in an obsolete and anachronistic foreign enclave is returning to its legitimate administrator, who is committed, from this historic moment, to dispense exemplary, equitable, democratic and nondiscriminatory justice that does honor to natives and foreigners.

Today there comes to an end the offensive daily view of a foreign apparatus of justice that was subject to strange rules implemented by foreign agents who use a language different from the one bequeathed to us by our forefathers as a spiritual link and a means of expressing our common Panamanian sentiments.

The U.S. police precincts have ceased to be colonial tools and become depositories of the nation's demands, guarded by the weapons of the National Guard, which is honored by the memory and the example of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera.

As Panamanians we are proud to see, as we are seeing here, that the rifles of the National Guard will be used to defend the integrity and the dignity of the Panamanian nation, because when a people begin a process of decolonization, as Torrijos said, two things can happen: Either they are completely colonized, or the colonialist tents have to be removed. [applause, shouting of Torrijos slogan: "They definitely have to go!"]

Today the prophecy Torrijos made in the 5th of May plaza regarding the colonialist tent is fulfilled. He said: They are going to remove them, gentlemen, they will be removed. Today we see that they are removing their judges, their policemen, their jailors, because there will be only Panamanian judges, Panamanian policemen and a Panamanian jail system. [applause]

The heart of the fatherland will no longer cry tears of impotence over the shameful presence of a racist and hostile foreign policy force that was offensive to the national pride. Panama, as a maritime country with an interoceanic waterway and some 3000 km of coastline on both oceans, has world stature in maritime matters. With the adoption of the maritime code by law No 8 of 30 March 1982, the transfer to Panama of air traffic control functions and the end of U.S. governmental functions in the administration of justice, the police force and the jail system, it is a source of pride to Panamanians that Panama should exercise, in accordance with its sovereign responsibilities, land, maritime and air jurisdiction across the length and breadth of the national territory.

To this institutional picture is added Panamanian administration of the terminal ports of Balboa and Cristobal at the entrances of the canal and of the transisthmian railroad that runs between the coasts of the two oceans. The new generations who are here will be able to appreciate the magnitude of these accomplishments if they take a look backward and review the phases of the itinerary followed by the Panamanian people on the harsh path toward full realization of their independence.

The signing of the 1903 treaty deprived Panama of its international ports as well as control of the transisthmian railroad and not only mortaged the interoceanic route to a U.S. monopoly, incidentally causing our country to be divided by the waterway, but also in fact relegated the Panamanian state to the offensive condition of a protectorate of the United States that was subject to harmful clauses of crude colonial dependence.

The 1903 treaty provided for the independence of Panama to be guaranteed and protected by the United States; gave that country the right to interfere in Panama's political life and the authority to bring in its troops to impose order in the terminal cities of the canal and to control sanitation in both those cities; provided for the obligatory circulation of the dollar and restricted the printing of national currency, imposing restrictions on the minting of balboas; imposed a ban on the establishment of radio-telegraph stations; established limitations on the Panamanian state's power to levy taxes; spawned contraband; and led to unfair competition by civilian commissaries and military stores with local commerce, which were concomitant causes of the deterioration of the rural economy and of the flight of men from the countryside to the cities in the canal area.

As if this were not enough, the United States stopped raising the Panamanian flag in the so-called Canal Zone in order to raise its own, claiming the right to demand and unilaterally occupy additional land for the construction, operation, maintenance and defense of the canal. Finally, they imposed hateful discriminations against the Panama's labor force, commerce and industry.

Some of the 1903 convention's harmful clauses were annulled by the Arias-Roosevelt Treaty of 1936. The Remon-Eisenhower Treaty of 1955 also achieved certain adjustments, primarily in the economic sphere. However, the colonial structure remained unaltered for another 25 years.

The fatherland's deeply stirred memory cannot but pay tribute to the 200 students of the federated association of the national institute, our nest of eagles, who, on 9 January 1964, made the stoic decision to remove the shame from the Panamanian flag, which had been insulted by irresponsible colonists at the El Prado Plaza in Balboa, in the very heart of the colonial enclave. [applause]

Those teenagers, custodians of the honor of the republic, are the heroic Aguiluchos [name given to National Institute students], whom we Panamanians carry in our hearts, just as Mexicans carry the heroic children of Chapultepec in their souls.

The January feat was not a mere emotional explosion. It was the culmination of a lengthy process of generational struggles on behalf of the exercise of free self-determination, the crystallization of common ideals, the achievement of collective aspirations and the yearning for justice shared by men, women and children throughout the republic.

The date of 9 January was the spiritual motivation that made the national attorneys bar and civic, professional, student, trade union and business organizations state Panama's demands to the world, in deeply nationalistic concurrence, from the national sovereignty congress held at the central hall of the University of Panama.

This even confirms the national government's conviction that the continuation of harmonious relations with the United States is essential if the efficient and coordinated operation of the Panama Canal is to be guaranteed.

The Panamanian people believe in the principles of friendship and cooperation among states and they favor a policy marked by respect for the United States, on the basis of the principle of the sovereign equality of states.

It is, therefore, fair for Panama to expect respect from the U.S. Government in turn through the loyal implementation, in good faith, of the canal treaties.

The Panamanian Government and people wish to be treated properly and justly by the great power. We harbor the hope that prudence, good will and the desire to harmoniously solve the problems derived from the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties will prevail in leading U.S. circles.

It is important that those who have the great responsibility of directing U.S. foreign policy understand how to exercise it with a constructive spirit and not through arrogant and denigrating statements against the Panamanian nation or its leaders.

In the treaty on the permanent neutrality of the interoceanic canal, Panama declared the neutrality of the canal, so that in times of both peace and war it will remain safe and open to the peaceful transit of ships of all nations, in fully equal terms. The Panamanian Government does not want the canal, and consequently the Isthmus of Panama, to be the object of reprisals in any armed conflict. In that same treaty, the United States pledged, with Panama, to maintain the neutrality of the canal. The United States, therefore, cannot stage any military action from Panamanian territory but that related to the protection and defense of the canal, which must be discussed jointly by the Combined Board, which is composed of high-ranking military men from both countries.

As proposed by Panamanian President Aristides Royo, the concern over the Central American drama, which is reported by the international press, should be the subject of a conference on security and cooperation in Central America and the Caribbean, to be participated in by heads of state and military leaders from all countries of the subregion, without exception. This conference could culminate in a multilateral system of detente, cooperation and development. The peoples of the hemisphere, including those of Panama, would find greater solutions for their own concerns and for the security of the interoceanic canal as a result of freely negotiated agreements on turning the area into a zone of peace and neutrality.

The peaceful return to Panama of the exercise of the administration of justice, of the police service and of the jail system, which the United States maintained in Panamanian territory, is an example for the world. The transfer took place in an orderly manner, in accordance with the doctrine of free determination of peoples and the principles of decolonization, the sovereignty of nations over their natural resources and the establishment of a new international economic order based on more just economic relations among rich and poor countries. Unlike the colonialist flags that were taken down by the force of arms in other areas, the U.S. flag is giving way to the Panamanian flag here without violence.

Important in itself, as we said previously, this act only reveals its greatest historic significance when we recognize it as one of the outstanding dates on the calendar of decolonization established in the 1977 treaty.

On 1 October 1979, we recovered close to 2/3 of the territory that was severed from us 7 decades earlier. Today, we recover jurisdictional authority in the part that had remained in foreigners' hands as a remnant of the colonial enclave. In 8 years, in January 1990, the post of canal administrator will be held by a Panamanian. Finally, 10 years later, on 31 December 1999, the colonial situation, which has no wounded the Panamanian's conscience, will be buried, when at noon on that day, with the fatherland freed of all traces of foreign domination and the departure of the foreign troops, we Panamanians will proclaim to the four winds that we are now the owners of our soil, our history, our geography and our destiny, as a free and sovereign people.

In convoking the Congress of Panama, Bolivar sought to have Latin America protected from external imperialism and internal dictatorships. His continental concept of a prosperous, united and integrated Latin America led him to aspire to establish an amphictyonic body in Panama that would promote the common interests of the Latin American states and settle any disputes that might arise among these fraternal peoples.

Those who claimed that the program Bolivar began in Panama in 1826 ended in 1903, again in Panama, which was thus changed from the cradle of the Bolivarian flag into its tomb, receive today the historic response that Bolivar's tutelary genius has not abandoned the Panamanians. Panama is and will continue to be the pedestal and not the tomb of the liberator's ideals. The flag of Hispano-American liberty, planted by Panamanian soldiers at the peak of the (?Condor Cuka) when the victory of Ayacucho was won, again flies gloriously today in the colors of the Panamanian flag, which flies nobly atop Ancon Hill, marking the unity of the republic and again summoning the fraternal peoples of the region to the struggle for the unity and integration of Latin America.

The formula of decolonization conceived by Omar Torrijos and promoted by President Royo combined with its design for national reconciliation the ingredient of understanding with our U.S. counterpart and an ambitious policy of Latin American integration.

Torrijos' goal required a common effort by Panamanians, which he defined as generational escalation, by which he meant that in climbing toward the final goal, each generation attained not what it would but what it could, for while the collective goal was always very high, there was not enough power to achieve that much.

Thanks to his genius, this small country's international image has grown, supported by national solidarity and unity, which are so necessary if we are to embark upon and successfully complete ambitious enterprises in the collective interest. This cannot be a unity for elections or the unity of financial consortiums, the superficial unity of the terriotry, or the unity defined in the constitution, but instead must be the unity of heart and mind, the unity of culture and tradition, the unity of honor and principle, the unity of the sentiments that flower when one pays tribute to the symbols of the fatherland, the unity of the dream of a shared future, the unity that must be strengthened by joint efforts for social progress as members of a single family, with decency in our conduct toward the nation and with reciprocal cooperation in resolving the serious problems that must be overcome to enhance the future of the fatherland.

Without oppressive fences, without colonialist stakes, without the odious despotism of a foreign power and without harmful foreign interference, Panama has the elements with which to find democratic solutions to its problems and to attain new goals of economic development and social progress through the harmonious unity of all of the country's forces. This ceremony, therefore, takes on maximal historic significance as a confirmation of the unity of the Panamanian nation, which was formed through a lengthy and reinforced effort, in a process lasting decades, by a succession of generations, each of which gave what it could of itself within the limitations imposed by historical circumstances.

History has granted us the privilege of being actors in a unique event, in which we are the representatives and spokesmen of 20 generations of humans who made this isthmian territory the seat of their hopes for coexistence, the foundation of their cultural heritage, which is, at the same time, the expression of their nature.

Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera is absent from this ceremony, as he was absent from the ceremony at which the treaties were implemented in 1979. He was absent from that ceremony by his own free will. We had to respect his decision not to appear at the solemn initiation of the first phase of the physical recovery of the portion of our territory that for 70 years bore an ignominious historical mortgage.

He is not with us today, either, as we take another step toward the full realization of our nation's design and destiny. That first absence was perhaps less hurtful because, wherever he may have been at that time, he was physically and spiritually within the boundaries of the fatherland. This absence is extremely painful, because an act of destiny tore him from the republic in painfully tragic hours.

Our sorrow is lessened only because we feel this his spirit presides at this ceremony today, when there has been a true materialization of one of his ideas, which served as a dynamic slogan for Panamanians; one territory, one flag, one fatherland. [applause]

We are all here as Panamanians and as a single Panamanian. Here in this moment of just satisfaction, we are participating in an act of national unity, the homogeneity of which is not altered by ill will and resentment, since it is strengthened by the feeling of continuity in time and space that is the strength and guarantee of our identity as a nation.

On the Isthmus of Panama, we have won the battle for national conscience. Today, we enter a broad institutional period that definitely guarantees to Panamanians that they will not be pariahs in their own homeland and that they will not be expelled by foreign courts from any part of the fatherland.

I would now like to conclude. In this important moment for the republic, we wish to recall the indigenous race, which, with Urraca and Quibian, rejected the yoke of the conquerors, as pillars of the national spirit; the mulatto population, which, with Bayano and Felipillo, rose up from San Miguel to Nombre de Dios to break the chains of slavery; the natives, who, headed by Tomas Herrera, gave their blood in Junin, Matara and Ayacucho to give liberty to Latin America; the Panamanian women, who are the spiritual strength of our people, as exemplified by Rufino Alfaro and Reina Torres de Arauz, who embellished the cultural heritage of our nation; the generations of Panamanians who believed in the moral teachings of Justo Arosemena; the social struggles and the martyrdom of Victoriano Lorenzo; the peasant and middle class sectors, which accompanied Belisario Porras in the founding of the republic; our fellow countrymen of West Indian ancestry who, like Lester Leon Greaves, had to overcome injustice and who worked and shed tears for the canal project; the Panamanian people, who combine religious belief and social justice in a harmonious way; the eminent spokesmen of our national soul -- Amelia Denis de Icaza, Ricardo Miro and Gaspar Octavia Hernandez -- who are the genuine interpreters of patriotic feelings, which illuminated the foundations of the revolution and filled the poets of the generation of 1964 with protest and hope. [applause] We also recall the journalists and other progessionals of the media who, with their pens, talent and courage, defended the national cause.

Those who are opposed to this, vain minorities who think only in terms of gains, of making deals and of unpatriotic compacency, can only be condemned with the clear civic teachings of Mateo Iturralde and Octavio Mendez Pereira, whose mottos are: I will not sell my fatherland and we will eat dignity. These mottos still resound throughout our nation's territory as lessons of civic mindedness for present and future generations. [applause]

To the various Panamanian sectors, embracing the entire isthmus -- Bocas del Toro, Cocle, Colon, Chiriqui, Darian, Herrera, Los Santos, Panama and Vereguas -- come out today and joyfully celebrate, as we do, the restoration of essential attributes of our nationality.

The police stations we have recovered will no longer fly the U.S. banner of the stars and stripes, which should have never wounded the free skies of the Panamanian nation. [applause] Those stations will fly the tricolor flag of Panama, with the white representing the purest national sentiments, the blue representing the people's aspirations and the red representing the blood of the martyrs who planted flags and to whom we owe the healthy fruits of the liberty they made possible.

Our indigenous race, the race of the most genuine Panamanians in the entire nation, are elevated with these colors. They are in the San Blas Archipelago, Bocas del Toro, Chiriqui, throughout the nation, and they are an inspiration for the victory of our nationality.

Following 8 decades of humiliation, abuse and subordination, the Panamanian people are now showing the world that in the isthmus, the fatherland is fed by nationality, by indigenous roots and that the fruit of this is dignity, honor and hope. [applause]

INTELLECTUALS OPPOSED TO PROPOSED U.S. ENVOY

PA301829 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 30 Mar 82 p 31

[From "From the Coffee Shop" column by Jorge Mombeliard]

[Text] The Permanent Intellectuals Committee for the Sovereignty of the Peoples of America [as published -- bureau records identify this group as the "Panamanian Intellectuals Committee for the Sovereignty of the Peoples of America"] are sending President Royo a letter asking him not to grant a "placet" to Lewis Tambs, who President Reagan would like to appoint as ambassador to Panama.

The letter is signed by more than 500 professionals, writers, painters, teachers, workers, peasants and students, who believe that Tambs' appointment would be an insult to Panama.

PAPER COMMENTS FAVORABLY ON SALVADORAN ELECTIONS

PA302005 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Mar 82 p 1A

["As of Today" column]

[Text] Committed by strange alliances, President Royo announced a few weeks ago that Panama would not send observers to the elections in El Salvador "because we do not believe in them." With this dogmatic and imprudent statement, the president dismissed the value of the Salvadoran election, declaring himself in favor of negotiations that would enable the guerrillas to obtain, by dint of their weapons, the political power and the government posts that the Salvadoran people are not willing to give them. The Salvadoran people voted massively under extremely difficult conditions. They elected representatives to a constituent assembly in order to rescue public power from the sad condition of a military prize to which it had been subjected by generations of military men with more ambition than patriotism. Now, in view of the indisputable evidence, President Royo has been forced to admit that yesterday's [as published] election "may be part of a solution" that will put an end to violence. We realize that as a beneficiary of a mandate that did not originate in the polls, President Royo does not have any faith in democratic solutions. The Salvadoran elections will probably not be enough to bring about the country's pacification, but in any event, they are a necessary condition. If peace negotiations are held, one of the parties will be able to assert with justifiable pride that it legitimately represents the will of the majority of the Salvadoran people. This is how it should have been years ago, when not so much blood had been shed and when the fratricidal hatreds were not as deep. Let us learn from history in order not to have to pay tomorrow the price exacted from those who forget its lessons.

EL SALVADOR

'FINAL OFFICIAL' FIGURES GIVEN ON SUNDAY'S VOTE

PA011922 Paris AFP in Spanish 1858 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Apr (AFP) -- According to the final official figures released today, almost 1.5 million Salvadorans voted during Sunday's elections for a constituent assembly. The results will be subject to a further, final check prior to their official proclamation, today or tomorrow, by the Central Elections Council.

The final official results are as follows:

Nationalist Republican Alliance	383,632 votes (19 deputies)
Democratic Action	98,364 votes (2 deputies)
National Conciliation Party	248,964 votes (14 deputies)
Christian Democratic Party	526,890 votes (24 deputies)
Popular Orientation Party	12,151 votes (no deputies)
Salvadoran Popular Party	38,504 votes (1 deputy)
Null ballots	127,442
Blank ballots	49,238
Total number of voters	1,485,185

The Popular Orientation Party obtained no seat since it did not garner the minimum number of votes requested by the law on elections.

OPPOSITION PARTIES WANT TO OUST PRESIDENT DUARTE

PA012211 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2129 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The opposition rightist parties, which have obtained 36 seats in the constituent assembly, while the Christian Democrats obtained 24 [as received], will try to oust Jose Napoleon Duarte as president of the Salvadoran Government junta. About 1 million voters went to the polls on Sunday to elect a constituent assembly, which will in turn appoint a provisional president and convoke general elections, the latter possibly in 1983.

One of the leaders of the National Conciliation Party (PCN) has said that the five parties that participated in the elections against the Christian Democrats, (?agree) so far on the "need to remove Duarte from his post." The PCN ruled the country from 1972 until 15 October 1979, when President General Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown.

After several secret meetings among the parties that oppose the Christian Democrats -- which shares the ruling power with the armed forces -- it still has not yet been definitely announced that they will form an alliance in the Constituent Assembly, as is generally believed in local political circles.

The PCN leader said that his party has become a "key" party, because it obtained 14 seats. The Christian Democratic Party has 24 and the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) has 19. Any coalition of parties must have at least 31 seats in the Constituent Assembly to have a majority, because the assembly, which is to be installed in the next few days, contains a total of 60 deputies.

DUARTE SAYS PDC 'WILL REMAIN IN POWER'

PA012236 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2202 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Salvadoran Government junta, said today that he and the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) will remain in power because they obtained more votes than any other single party.

According to Duarte, the rightist parties were wrong to hastily announce a government without the PDC, which is the winner, as it obtained 40 percent of the votes in Sunday's elections.

The PCD is still honoring the decision adopted at its last national convention to declare Duarte its candidate for the presidency of the republic, provisionally, until the 1983 general elections.

The five rightist opposition parties that ran against the PCD jointly obtained 36 of the 60 seats in the Constituent Assembly, are discussing the formation of a "national unity government," and have proclaimed their immediate goal of having Duarte step down. This rightist coalition is led by the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA), which obtained 19 seats. ARENA is headed by Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson.

A PCN leader told ACAN-EFE today that negotiations on forming this future government are continuing and that the only agreement firmly reached so far is on the need to remove Duarte from the presidency of the civilian-military junta as soon as possible. However, speaking today at a news conference, Duarte said that the PDC "is a force that exists and that cannot be ignored."

Duarte said that the rightist parties' attitude is arrogant and warned that it could create great disappointment among the people. "I am greatly concerned, because the message of the Salvadoran people at the elections has not been understood. The elections were completely free and the people expressed their desire for peace and their rejection of violence," the junta president said.

Duarte rejected the idea that the elections served only leftist interests, "because the right has eliminated the only force capable of stopping the avalance." "We, the Christian Democrats," Duarte replied, "will not yield and will continue to strive for democracy."

The president also recalled that President Ronald Reagan's administration warned that it would help the next Salvadoran Government only if it maintains the socioeconomic reforms that are underway, the democratization of the country and the defense of human rights.

The U.S. State Department confirmed today in Washington that it is maintaining talks with the Salvadoran political parties to see that the socioeconomic reforms and the democratization process are continued.

Regarding a possible dialogue with the leftwing groups, the president of the government junta noted that he cannot negotiate with submachineguns on the table. He added that he called upon the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) and the FMLN before the elections to lay down their weapons and to participate in the elections, but they did not accept. Therefore, Duarte noted, they will have no representation in the new government.

"There are people in the leftwing who are there because they think that they are doing their people good, just as there are people in the extreme rightwing who feel the same way. But the people's demonstration in the elections has an obvious meaning; they do not want violence or extremes," Duarte remarked. He explained that it is imperative, if a dialogue is to be held with the leftwing, that the guerrillas lay down their weapons and accept the rules of democratic action.

MILITARY SOURCES SAY 300 KILLED IN CLASHES

PA010441 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0139 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] San Salvador, 31 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- More than 300 persons were killed as a result of clashes between the Army and guerrillas over the last 3 days throughout Salvadoran territory. Military sources reported today that in Usulutan, which has been the scene of fierce fighting over the past few days, 200 guerrillas and 15 soldiers, as well as an undetermined number of civilians, were killed.

The same sources added that 30 soldiers were wounded in the fighting and that 20 homes were destroyed by the bombing.

The FMLN offered a different version on Radio Venceremos, noting that between 70 and 80 soldiers had been killed in the clashes and that more than 150 security troops had been wounded and 20 homes destroyed by the army bombing. The rebel radio station added that after 4 days, the guerrillas had "abandoned" the city of Usulutan, which has more than 60,000 inhabitants and where the fighting prevented the people from voting.

A military source noted that a military patrol in Santa Ana, 66 km west of San Salvador, was attacked by the rebels and that 8 leftists had been killed in the ensuing battle. Five other leftists were killed during a shootout in Zacatecoluca, 58 km south of this capital. Those killed were wearing olive drab uniforms and had weapons of various calibers.

The army thwarted attempts by the guerrillas to blow up the Cuscatlan bridge on the Lempa River and the Quebrada Seca bridge in the eastern part of the country. Two high-tension towers were blown up in San Martin, 10 km west of this capital. Two civilians and several rebels were killed in the ensuing battle.

GUATEMALA

JUNTA OFFICIALLY ENDS CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION

PA010437 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2315 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Government junta officially dissolved Congress and abolished the constitution and the post of vice president of the republic today. Although the military junta announced the elimination of the constitution and Congress on 23 March when it took power, it was not until today that it issued decrees No 2 and No 3 making this official.

In revoking the 15 September 1965 Constitution, the government pledges to promulgate a fundamental statute soon, adding that all human rights are guaranteed for all Guatemalans. Decree-Law No 4, also issued by the junta today, demands that officials of the judiciary branch and public officials abide by the existing provisions until the constitution is replaced.

According to Decree No 2, the dissolution of Congress also brought about the cancellation of the parties and of the allocation of funds and wages for the deputies.

The posts of vice president and State Council members were also eliminated. The State Council was originally conceived as an organization that functioned during the absence of the president in the time of the former regime. The salaries of the State Council members, the vice president and all state advisers were eliminated by law-decree No 6 such funds will now be earmarked for public finances.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUA'S 'PRO-SOVIET ORIENTATION' DEPLORED

PA010136 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] It is well known that Honduras' peace proposal has been well received by international organizations and by governments of the continent and of the entire world.

However, as our government receives congratulations and recognition from those nations that share the desire for peaceful coexistence, our doubts increase as to whether our southern neighbors share this humanitarian desire to reduce arms, to control the arms traffic and to hold multilateral and pluralistic talks on the future of Central America. We must state this as clearly as possible, because Nicaragua has not only shown in principle that it does not share our peace (?proposals) but describes them as an attack on the new Nicaraguan system.

It is sad to admit, but our southern neighbors are playing with an element of disunity that is extremely dangerous for the stability and peace of all Central American countries. We are referring to the permanent regional tension that is fostered by the new Nicaraguan leaders [words indistinct]. We repeat that this tension is permanently fostered domestically and is exported beyond the borders through international news dispatches, which are evidently being very well controlled from Managua.

We cannot understand what Nicaragua is seeking by issuing incriminatory warnings against Honduras. The Nicaraguan regime has not been even the least bit courteous in expressing support for Honduras' peace offensive. We note that, far from producing a rapprochement, these peace proposals are seen by Nicaragua as being dangerous to its interests, which are very different from ours. This, fellow countrymen, is far indeed from taking us to the objective of stability and peace that our government sought when it drafted the proposals for disarmament and control of the arms traffic, which is rapidly bringing death to this strife-torn region of Central America.

We are sad that we must say this, but it is so obvious that we are forced to the conclusion that for our neighbors to the south nothing that does not fall within their exclusive objectives will be welcomed. Nicaragua is basing its foreign policy on this tension. Anything that works to ease the feelings on the border [words indistinct] and support to overthrow the dictatorial government of the Somozas, due to this belligerent sequence of events that Nicaragua and its new government have chosen to carry out. We defended and admired that regime at the outset, because the belief that the Sandinist commanders were inspired by pluralistic objectives and wanted to establish a government that was not radical, that would not capitulate to Soviet socialism and that would, instead, support a mixed economy, which is the policy of those countries that have chosen to join the group of nonaligned nations. However, the recent movements in Managua, the inclination to lean increasingly toward Cuba's interests and to be exclusively oriented toward Moscow can no longer be hidden. The Sandinist government has chosen its path; instead of uniting the various sectors to make Nicaragua a great and strong country under a system that does not capitulate, the commanders have chosen radicalization and a pro-Soviet orientation. We are not encouraged by this situation.

NICARAGUA

INCIDENT IN HONDURAS SEEN AS 'AGGRESSION'

PA011230 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Yesterday's incident involving a Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry official and Honduran authorities has been termed as another act of aggression against Nicaragua and a flagrant violation of international rights. Francisco Javier Hurtado Lopez, a Foreign Ministry official in charge of supervising the embassies, was detained by Honduran authorities at Toncontin Airport for 4 hours.

Guillermo Suarez Rivas, our ambassador to Honduras, who was also a victim of the disrespect and offense of the Honduran authorities, was with our Companero Hurtado at the moment of his detention. Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry issued a communique yesterday afternoon protesting the violation of established standards for diplomatic relations among states. According to the communique this new incident is another provocation by the Honduran authorities to our country.

The communique also calls this incident a premeditated action which could have had worse consequences. Furthermore, the communique confirms what the Nicaraguan Government denounced at the UN Security Council.

The Foreign Ministry communique says that these actions can only be carried out with the support and complicity of some sectors of the Honduran Army that are acting in an irresponsible way in which the Honduran Armed Forces and Government could be involved, thus endangering all efforts for peace in Central America.

Protest Note

PA010421 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2317 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Managua, 31 March (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Foreign Ministry reported here today that the Nicaraguan Government has sent a protest note to the Honduran Government over the arrest of a Nicaraguan diplomat in Tegucigalpa.

The note stated that Francisco Javier Hurtado, an embassy inspector, was arrested last night at the Tegucigalpa airport despite the protest made by Nicaraguan Ambassador to Honduras Guillermo Suarez Rivas, who had accompanied Hurtado to the airport. The note added that Hurtado was released 4 hours later but that the diplomat said he had been beaten by the policemen.

"They threw me on the floor, kicked me and questioned me as if I were a criminal and threatened to kill me," the diplomat told EL NUEVO DIARIO over the telephone.

The Nicaraguan Government note urged the "Honduran Government and the responsible sector of the Honduran Army to adopt specific measures to put an end, once for all, to all of these attacks, which threaten peace and the relations between our two countries." Nicaragua has repeatedly issued this type of appeal to Honduras, arguing that counterrevolutionaries operating from Honduras frequently cross the border and attack Nicaraguan soldiers.

FRENCH COMMUNIST MARCHAIS ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA310353 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] On his arrival in Nicaragua, Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, summarized the U.S. Government policy toward Central America and said that it is time that the peoples of the region be allowed to work in peace and freedom to overcome poverty, disease and illiteracy.

Marchais was welcomed by Commander Jaime Wheelock and Julio Lopez, official in charge of the FSLN International Relations Department. He arrived from Havana, where he met with Fidel Castro.

The French Communist leader, who previously visited Nicaragua at the end of 1979, said that he had to return to Nicaragua at a time when it is the object of such intolerable aggression by the Reagan administration. He also expressed support for Commander Daniel Ortega's proposal to the UN Security Council. He said that this proposal demonstrates Nicaragua's desire to have its independence respected. The proposals are just and reasonable, he added, and we think that the French Government should support them. Here is part of Georges Marchais' statement on his arrival in Nicaragua this morning:

[Begin recording in French with simultaneous translation into Spanish] We can see that Nicaragua wants to negotiate and to talk. In Cuba, there is also a desire for talks. In El Salvador, the revolutionary democratic forces want to talk. The Mexicans support and promote (?negotiations). In all of these places, they want to negotiate. As I have said before, it is important that in the United States itself there are forces (?that want to negotiate). The ball is now in Reagan's court. [end recording]

HAVANA REPORTS ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

FL011646 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has said that they would face serious difficulties if an extreme rightwing government assumes power in El Salvador and abandons the alleged reforms undertaken by the regime of Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Reagan last night gave his ninth press conference since he reached the White House. The press conference was described by the Spanish news agency EFE as the most monotonous and repetitive of those he has given to date.

Political observers had anticipated that the extremist image of the head of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, Roberto d'Aubuisson, and the exclusion of the Christian Democrats would cause difficulties in Congress for Reagan. Duarte and the Christian Democratic Party so far had been the pillar for Washington policy toward El Salvador, based on the propaganda about the implementation of lukewarm reforms and systematic repression of popular forces.

COMMENT ON U.S. RECOGNITION OF GUATEMALAN JUNTA

FL011645 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The U.S. Government has officially recognized the Guatemalan military junta which assumed power on 23 March after overthrowing Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia. A note sent by the U.S. ambassador in Guatemala, Frederic Chapin, to the new Guatemalan rulers says that the U.S. administration wants to continue friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries. The Guatemalan military regime was also recognized by Chile, El Salvador, Taiwan, Honduras, Costa Rica and Israel.

YOUNG COMMUNIST UNION HOLDS FOURTH CONGRESS

Opening Ceremony

FL012200 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1958 GMT on 1 April begins live coverage of the opening ceremony of the Fourth Congress of the Union of Young Communists [UJC]. President Fidel Castro and Army Gen Raul Castro are seen walking in and taking their places at the presiding table on stage. As a band plays the march of the invading army, a color guard brings into the hall the Cuban flag, Gen Antonio Maceo's machete and the rifle Fidel Castro used during the insurgency days on the Sierra Maestra mountain range.

At 2003 GMT, the band plays the national anthem. Among the Cuban leaders sitting at the presiding table, the following are identifiable: Arnaldo Milian Castro, Luis Orlando Dominguez and Ramiro Valdes. At the conclusion of the national anthem, a young girl calls the roll of Cuban martyrs from all wars of independence.

Carlos Lage, second secretary of the UJC National Directorate, comes to the microphone at 2006 GMT and begins his opening remarks. He refers to the significance of Castro's rifle and what it represents for the Cuban youth. He expresses gratitude for the solidarity the Cuban revolutionary movement has received from all corners in the world. He notes that 127 foreign delegations are attending the congress. Then, he points out the quality of the 1,425 UJC delegates attending the congress, mentioning that most of them have attained honors, merits and other awards for their efforts. Lage urges those in attendance to work hard in the congress and accomplish all objectives. He ends his speech at 2012 GMT.

Omar Cruz Garcia, one of the delegates, comes to the microphone to explain the duties of the Council of Representatives, which was created by a committee prior to the congress.

He mentions some of the regulations governing the work of the congress, as approved by the Council of Representatives. The chairman of the opening session submits to vote the proposals made by Cruz Garcia and they are unanimously approved.

Luis Orlando Dominguez, first secretary of the UJC and member of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee, is introduced and begins speaking at 2022 GMT. He refers to the objectives of the UJC and the work of parents with the children. He says that the formation of the pioneer is very important for the UJC. He reports that nearly 63,000 adults are working with the pioneers. He explains the need for a good education for all children and stresses that the teachers must be demanding in promoting students. He mentions statistics as to students working in farms and harvests.

Dominguez reports the large number of youths who have gone to higher education since the previous congress and says that the pledge made to Fidel has been fulfilled. He refers to other areas of endeavor in which Cuban youth has made great contributions with extraordinary efforts and achievements.

Dominguez mentions some of the great accomplishments of Cuban youth in recent times, referring to the medical brigade, technical education and internationalist missions in fraternal countries. He urges the youth to be demanding and to remain vigilant with respect to the actions of those who try to take away from the people for their own benefit.

The UJC first secretary expresses the Cuban youth's readiness to work with other mass organizations to help improve the country's economy, citing as an example the National Association of Small Farmers. He says youths must eliminate from their ranks those who are not true revolutionaries, the weak, those who are not ready to work hard.

Referring to news about a U.S. propaganda station -- the Jose Marti radio station -- Dominguez says: "The gentlemen in Washington are threatening with the installation of a Radio Marti, and they are asserting that they will provide the true version of what is happening in Cuba. The results of this congress of youths would, of course, not be given a single minute of its [Radio Marti] time, not the categorical truths we are stating here. Jose Marti, Messrs mperialists, is well known by our people. The Cuban youth studies him in depth and year after year learns about the Americanist and revolutionary essence of his work and life. It would be fitting to say here that it would be easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than a single one of Marti's thoughts to enter Ronald Reagan's head.

Dominguez states that the Cuban youths have gone abroad to work and taken with them news about the achievements and successes of the Cuban revolution, and that many youths have come from fraternal countries to visit our country to learn about the great accomplishments of the Cuban people.

With respect to the dangers of a nuclear war, Dominguez says: "Imperialism and the present Yankee administration attempt to blackmail and also attack and threaten, concoct death in their chemical and bacteriological laboratories, their arms escalation, their refusal to negotiate on a basis of equality and the constant arrogance of their representatives irresponsibly bring us closer to the danger of a nuclear holocaust. They firmly oppose the steady, clear and mature policies of the Soviet Union, the Nonaligned Movement and progressive forces to carry out these adventurous projects.

"Fidel has stressed that we will achieve peace if our enemies are aware that we are prepared to die for it rather than to give in to blackmail and fear. In our international relations, our friendship with the Leninist Komsomol is eternal and indestructible. [prolonged applause] Deep in our hearts, brothers, are the young heirs of the October Revolution who plow the virgin lands, those whose parents set a unique heroic example for the world to see by defeating fascism, and those who march in the vanguard of the struggle for full happiness of man. Our ties with the fraternal youth organizations in the countries of the socialist community are close and fruitful [prolonged applause]."

Referring to Cuban youths' solidarity with other countries, Dominguez says: "We share the same trench and uphold the same banners. We feel as our own Nicaragua's revolution and, from this podium, aware of the danger which is threatening its sovereignty, we call upon the youth of the world at large to rise in solidary support. Brother Sandinists, we the Cuban youths are prepared to shed our own blood to defend your cause. [prolonged applause]

"Grenada, small and heroic, is yet another stronghold of revolutionary struggle in the Caribbean and our feelings and heart go to its people. Each new crime in El Salvador saddens our spirit and we rejoice over each victorious battle of its revolutionary forces, as we do over the legendary land of Quetzal, the heroic Guatemala, which is waging a bloody war for its freedom.

"We hurt [prolonged applause] over the torture and repression to which Chilean, Uruguayan, Bolivian, Haitian, Paraguayan and Argentine youths are subjected. We accept as our own Puerto Rico's independence struggle. Jointly with the Panamanian youths we uphold the banner of sovereignty. We reaffirm our support for Colombian youths who are confronting repression and the traitorous policy of their government. We give solidary support to the peoples' demands which motivate youths in Honduras, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic and Peru. Deep-rooted are our bonds with the anti-imperialist and progressive sectors of Mexico, a country which has had a proverbial [as heard] attitude toward our fatherland.

"Inside the entrails of the stormy and brutal monster [presumably the United States], we wish to convey our respects to the progressive youths and organizations with which we have strong bonds, as we have with those in Canada. We share in the upholding of banners of Latin American and the Caribbean student movements. The anti-imperialist unity of the continental organization of Latin American students has been strengthened as a result of its recently held sixth congress.

"Our hearts beat in unison with the cause of the African peoples and their youth movements. This continent, to which we feel linked by bonds of blood and origin, must yet wage impressive battles in order to free itself once and for all from imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. In this struggle they can always count on our militant solidarity, as has been clearly demonstrated by our ties with Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe and Madagascar, among others. We also want to convey our support to the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and the ANC [African National Congress], legitimate representatives of the causes of Nambia and South Africa.

"We rejoice over Zimbabwe's independence and the progress attained by the fighters of Western Sahara's Polisario Front. Those who struggle for their rights in Arab countries have our unwavering support, especially the heroic Palestinian youths led by the Palestine Liberation Organization whose cause has worldwide support. The Lebanese youth also has our support, along with that of Democratic Republic of Yemen, Algeria, Syria, Iraq and Libya.

"The Asian people, confronting imperialism and its allies in Beijing, are well aware of our support. A militant brotherhood is shared by us with the glorious Vietnamese youth. The Kampuchean victory has given rise to our close ties with the youths of that country, ties which also bind us to the youth of Laos and all other embattled youths in that part of the world.

"We are proud of our friendship with the Mongolian youth and we support the just desire of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peaceful reunification without foreign interference.

"After the victory of the April revolution, our friendship with the Afghan youth has been strengthened. Our ties with the youth movement in India and Japan are on the rise.

"We closely follow the struggle which is being waged by the youth of Western Europe against unemployment, arms race, the high cost of living, discrimination and other negative effects of the capitalist struggle.

"We strengthen our bonds with the revolutionary and progressive youth of France, the FRG, Greece, West Berlin, Finland, Portugal, Spain and Cyprus, among others. We work together with the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students whose struggle for united anti-imperialist actions, peace and cooperation we fully share.

"We maintain close contact with other international and regional organizations. We are and shall always be champions of solidary ideals; and we shall always remain faithful to these principles.

"At the point when a review becomes necessary, I would like to convey our affection and love, respect and admiration to those who have shared our struggle over these years. We shall never forget a single solidary gesture. To those who have given us a hand, who raised their voice for us, and who in times of danger expressed their support for our people, we want to convey our most heartfelt, sincere and revolutionary gratitude. Their expressions of solidarity prove that justice and reason shall never stand alone in the world.

"We are proud to belong to this world and every honorable cause will find us at its side. We shall move firmly along the path of the revolution without being frightened by risks, stopped by danger, thwarted by extortion or forced to abandon any one of our principles.

"We are firm, hard, revolutionary, internationalistic, unyielding, because we are inspired by the glory symbolized by the Mambi machete and Fidel's rifle. This generation is moving toward the future imbued with the spirit which encouraged the Mambista charges led by Antonio Maceo. We raise the historic rifle which our commander in chief brandished once and for all on the peak of Turquino. Most of all we are inspired and taught by his example and his ideas, his firm Marxist-Leninist convictions, his life dedicated to sacred revolutionary duty.

"Here before our people, we wish to state that we will always uphold their victories and glory and will make, throughout our lives, every possible effort to make the immortal cause of the revolution greater, more beautiful, more dignified, more invincible. [prolonged applause]

"We warn, as Maceo did, all those who may try to take over Cuba, that they will only get the dust of our fatherland's soil drenched in blood, if they survive the struggle."

Dominguez concludes his speech at 2204 GMT. The chairman of the opening session announces a recess until 2235 GMT.

PCF SECRETARY GENERAL MARCHAIS ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL291618 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Goerges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], early this morning arrived in Havana in response to an invitation issued by the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee. The visitor was welcomed by Jorge Risquet and Julio Camacho Aguilera, members of the PCC Politburo at the Jose Marti International Airport.

Marchais is being accompanied by Maxime Gremetz, member of the PCF Politburo. The French delegation was also welcomed by Eloy Valdes and Dennys Guzman, of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the PCC Central Committee; (Regis Hallox), representative of the PCF in Cuba; and (Bernard Balero), second secretary of the French Embassy in Havana. Marchais will depart tomorrow for Nicaragua and on Thursday he will return to Cuba to continue his official visit.

Meets With Fidel

FL301251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee, has held a fraternal meeting with Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], who is on a visit to Cuba at our party's invitation. Also attending the meeting was Maxime Gremetz, member of the PCF Politburo, who accompanied Marchais on his visit. The talks covered matters of mutual interest regarding relations between the two parties and the international situation. The PCF delegation was welcomed at the Jose Marti International Airport by Julio Camacho Aguilera and Jorge Risquet, members of our party's Politburo. The PCF delegation will travel to Managua, Nicaragua, today and will return to Cuba on Friday.

MONTANE OROPESA MEETS WITH PHAM VAN DONG

FL012242 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1927 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Politburo and president of the Council of Ministers, today received Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the party Politburo and member of the Central Committee Secretariat. In the meeting, they dealt with several current international problems, in particular those concerning the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as in Southeast Asia.

The meeting between Pham Van Dong and Montane Oropesa took place in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere. They also discussed matters concerning the Nonaligned Movement. Montane Oropesa, who heads the Cuban delegation invited to the Fifth Congress of the VCP, also met with (Karkisan Sin Surjeet), member of the Indian Communist Party Politburo.

VEIGA CLOSES FOOD INDUSTRY UNION CONGRESS

FL011428 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], has described food industry workers as a group forged in struggle and ready to fulfill any task ordered by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. Veiga was making the closing spech at the Third Congress of the Food Industry Trade Union. Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Politburo, and Humberto Perez and Vilma Espin, alternate members, also attended the closing ceremony.

The CTC leader noted that the food industry sector has recorded favorable economic results despite the difficult circumstances our country is facing. Veiga called on trade union leaders and workers to struggle against the difficulties still being faced in safety and hygiene, the weakest point, and on all sectors to be demanding in dealing with administrative negligence in this area. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1314 GMT on 1 April adds that Jose de Jesus Linares was reelected secretary general of the National Food Industry Workers Union and Eduardo Velazquez was elected second secretary]

CARICOM FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD TALKS IN BELIZE

Reagan Initiative Discussed

FL020015 Bridgetown CANA in English 2358 GMT 1 Apr 82

[By Suzanne Francis-Hinds]

[Text] Belize City, Belize, 1 Apr (CANA) -- Foreign ministers of the 12-country Caribbean Community (CARICOM) tonight welcomed President Reagan's proposals for aiding the region's development as a positive contribution, though there were some shortcomings. The basin plan proposed by Washington was the central issue at the two-day meeting here.

A communique made the point that CARICOM was disappointed that the U.S. proposals contained no specific elements for supporting such inter-governmental institutions as the community itself and the Caribbean Development Bank. The communique said: "The standing committee received a report from a technical group established by the foreign ministers of the CARICOM member states, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Suriname to prepare proposals under the Caribbean Basin initiative.

"The report identified a significant resource gap over the period 1982-86 in the countries of the wider Caribbean, part of which could be met by official external financing under the CBI. The report proposed non-reciprocal and unrestricted access for all products from the Caribbean to the markets of the Nassau four countries (U.S., Canada, Mexico, Venezuela) and urged the use of mechanisms to stimulate private investment to complement the region's own efforts to meet its development needs.

"The standing committee complimented the technical group on its work and agreed that the report should be used as a basis for further discussions with all of the Nassau Four countries. The standing committee welcomed the announcement of President Reagan's proposals for additional contributions to the development of the region and expressed the view that while the U.S. proposals did not adequately address all of the issues or fulfill expectations for a comprehensive plan for the development of the economies of Caribbean states, it nonetheless would make a positive contribution.

"The committee identified a number of specific areas which they hoped could be the subject of further discussion with the Government of the United States. In particular, they felt that the proposed level of development assistance for both CARICOM LDC's and MDC's do not appear adequate to lay the infrastructural base for the generation of private sector activity to the extent that would make a significant difference in output levels in the countries concerned.

"While acknowledging that some of the programmes would be undertaken on a bilateral basis, they were disappointed that there were no specific elements for supporting their own inter-governmental institutions such as CARICOM and the CDB. The committee recalled the 13 principles which they had formulated at the Kingston meetings as a basis for any programme of economic cooperation for their benefit, and reaffirmed, in particular, the principle that participation in the programme should be open to all CARICOM countries."

Discussions Continue

FL012115 Bridgetown CANA in English 1935 GMT 1 Apr 82

[By Suzanne Francis Hinds]

[Text] Belize City, Belize, 1 Apr (CANA) -- Foreign ministers of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) went into plenary this morning, after a late night caucus which focussed mainly on the issue of the Caribbean Basin Initiative [CBI].

CARICOM Secretary General Kurleigh King estimates this item has taken up almost 80 percent of the time at the two-day meeting here. The officials met all day yesterday, then up to two o'clock this morning, and again for an hour today, to complete their review of the agenda and report for the ministers.

Foreign ministers of Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and Belize, along with the legal affairs minister and attorney general of St Vincent, Grafton Isaacs, who arrived Wednesday afternoon, met in caucus yesterday, and again briefly this morning.

The ministers have to try and resolve varying attitudes on the CBI -- ranging from the cautious support expressed at the opening ceremony by Belize Prime Minister George Price and Trinidad and Tobago Foreign Minister Basil Ince, to the critical analysis of Grenada's Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman. Ministers of Jamaica and Barbados have not stated their positions vis a vis the initiative, but are generally felt to support the bulk of the Reagan proposals.

Sources close to the caucus indicated that the ministers had themselves been involved in drafting the section of the final communique which will deal with the CBI, and a collective response was indicated. Other agenda items before the ministers and other delegation heads at today's session include a report from a working party which met Monday on the issue of a proposed declaration of the Caribbean as a zone of peace. Sources indicate that the report recommends that the ministers commute the working party into a committee of the whole, and convene a meeting solely to deal with the zone of peace issue.

Secretary General Dr King said in an interview today that the process leading up to the zone of peace declaration would be a lengthy one, but that "by the end of the day -- perhaps one to two years" -- something meaningful should emerge. He said many Caribbean countries already subscribed to an Organization of American States declaration on the issue, but that it was hoped that the Caribbean declaration would be more specific, and that Caribbean Community officials were not yet near to the formulation of the declaration.

Dr King said that other agenda items include recommendations from the Caribbean group of experts headed by William Demas concerning the widening of the community in the long term. He noted that an offer of membership to the Bahamas was still open, while there was a suggestion of looking at the other English speaking, nonindependent Caribbean countries -- the British Virgin Islands, the Turks and Caicos, the Cayman islands -- to see whether they might be interested in joining the community. The question of associate membership for nonEnglish speaking states -- such as Haiti and the Dominican Republic -- might also be looked at in a preliminary way, he said.

There were also questions on the situation within the hemisphere especially Central America, administrative issues concerning the sharing of reports from foreign missions of CARICOM states using secretariat intervention, the on going issue of a defined response to mercenaries, as well as issues of information such as apartheid in sport, the world economic situation following Cancun, and the world political situation particularly in the Middle East and southern Africa.

The issue of the community's relations with Suriname was also likely to come up for discussion, although the Dutch speaking territory has not yet made a formal application for a specific form of associate membership or relationship with CARICOM.

The Surinamese sent a mission to the CARICOM Secretariat last August, for a discussion on the various forms of associate membership which are allowed under the Treaty of Chaguaramas, and Dr King visited Suriname in January to further these talks the invitation of the Surinamese Government. The ministers are expected to wind up their discussions and deliberations this afternoon.

Belize Meeting Ends

FL020102 Bridgetown CANA in English 0027 GMT 2 Apr 82

[By Suzanne Francis-Hinds]

[Text] Belize City, Belize, 1 Apr (CANA) -- The seventh meeting of foreign ministers of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) ended in Belize with a collective response on the main agenda item -- the Caribbean Basin Initiative [CBI] -- which welcomed the economic developments of U.S. President Ronald Reagan even while noting that it was insufficient for the task.

In an interview after the meeting ended, CARICOM Secretary General Dr Kurleigh King said it had been a difficult meeting, the major problem being the sensitivity of the CBI issue. "The ministers discussed it at length and agreed on a position to take in relation to the CBI as a whole and in particular, in relation to the U.S. proposals. The standing committee welcomed the U.S. proposals and felt that while they did not address all of the issues or did not entirely meet all the expectations it was going to be a major contribution to the development of the region.

"They accepted the report of the technical group which went into great detail as to the aid, trade and investment elements that the programmes should offer, and the ministers agreed that this report of the technical group should be used as a basis for further discussions with the Nassau Four."

Dr King said that no timetable for such discussions had yet been worked out. He said the ministers had felt, in particular, "that while the U.S. proposals were going to make a significant contribution, that the level of aid, particularly for the LDC's and also the level of aid for the MDC's in general, was not really adequate to stimulate the private sector to the extent that was expected.

"The ministers also recalled the 13 principles that were agreed to in Kingston as a basis for any programme of assistance to the area, and in particular they re-emphasized that the programme ought to be open to all countries in the CARICOM region," he added.

Speaking at a press conference this afternoon, Dr King said the point must be made that all countries in the region -- including Grenada and Nicaragua -- were actually eligible for CBI assistance, but that the actual beneficiaries would be decided by President Reagan if the proposals are approved by the American Congress.

He said that if the President should decide to exclude Grenada, then the matter would have to be examined and the Caribbean Community would show solidarity with their sister state. The degree of solidarity was not defined.

Regarding the widening of the Caribbean Community, the secretary general said it had been decided that studies should be undertaken by the secretariat to go before heads of government if they do meet at mid-year as is being widely predicted.

BARBADOS

LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS TO PROTEST REAGAN VISIT

FL020032 Bridgetown CANA in English 2236 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 1 Apr (CANA) -- A committee including leftist organisations today said it will picket the United States Embassy in Bridgetown on April 3 and 10 to protest against the Caribbean and Central American policies of President Reagan, who visits Barbados from April 8 to 11. The Committee of Concerned Barbadians Against Reagan's visit (COCBARV) said each picket would last an hour.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BALAGUER RESIGNS NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENCY

FL020156 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0049 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 1 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Dr Joaquin Balaguer, former president of the Dominican Republic and candidate in this year's elections on the Reformist Party ballot, today resigned the nomination, it was announced here today. Reaction among the followers of the 75-year-old leader was mostly one of astonishment and dismay since, according to political observers, such a decision was unexpected.

MEXICO

DOMINICAN FOREIGN SECRETARY CONCLUDES VISIT

FL011136 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0243 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Concluding his visit to our country, Dominican Foreign Secretary Manuel Enrique Tavares Espaillat said that his country is in the process of recognizing the present Guatemalan junta and that in the case of El Salvador, the ballots won over the bullets. He added that Mexico's foreign policy continues to be coherent and "has not collapsed." The official said that reports about a possible military occupation in Central America are mere speculation. He said he was optimistic about the peace process emerging in that region. Tavares stressed that the recent election in El Salvador has not put either Mexico or France in an embarrasing position as far as the outcome is concerned, although he did acknowledge that none of the participating parties obtained a majority of votes.

He then declared that the Dominican Republic favors peace and that was why it welcomed and supported sincere initiatives for peace in the region, regardless of their source. He said his country is small, with few resources, and therefore "oil is our blood and our economy can go forward only if we have oil." He reiterated that he held talks with President Jose Lopez Portillo and the head of SEPAFIN [Secretariat of Patrimony and Industrial Development], Jose Andres de Oteyza, to renew the San Jose accord on oil deliveries.

SURINAME

GOVERNMENT INSTALLS NEW CABINET 31 MARCH

PA011745 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2121 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The Hague, 31 Mar (EFE) -- The New Surinamese Government, appointed by the military junta presided over by Lt Col Deysi Bouterse, today officially announced that it intends "to build a socialist state." The 11 members of the government were sworn in today before bouterse and the other three members of the military junta which in February 1980 overthrew the constitutional system inherited from the Dutch. Reports from Paramaribo, capital of Suriname, said today that Lt Col Bouterse published two decrees establishing "the limits and functions" of the recently installed government. According to these decrees, which are part of a "provisional constitution" drafted by the Surinamese strongman, the government formed today must create a new legal body "supporting the theories of socialist progress." Netherlands experts on colonial policy said today that this is the first time since then that "Bouterse has given a definite political orientation to his military movement." Although Bouterse said from the beginning that he would follow a leftist ideological line, his actions belied his words to a great extent and he strengthened his relations, especially trade, with the United States and Western Europe.